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ABSTRACT

Fourth in a series of documents on the Hmong language and culture, this bibliography is intended to give an idea of what has been written about the Hmongs since 1945. Because most of the sources are not readily accessible, lengthy annotations are written where possible. The entries are divided into the following classifications: (1) For Children; (2) General Descriptions of Hmong Life; (3) The War; (4) Hmong Relationships with Various Governments; (5) Missionary and Philanthropic Work; (6) Opium; (7) Fiction; (8) Anthropological Surveys; (9) Specific Aspects of Hmong Culture; (10) Hmong Linguistics; (11) Hmong Alphabets; and (12) Hmong Dictionaries. (AMH)

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Indochinese Refugee Education Guides

#17

GENERAL INFORMATION SERIES: An Annotated Bibliography of Materials on the Hmongs of Laos

Preliminaries 2
For Children 4
General Descriptions of Hmong Life 5
The War 9
Hmong Relationships with Various Governments 13
Missionary and Philanthropic Work 15
Opium 17
Fiction 18
Anthropological Surveys 19
Specific Aspects of Hmong Culture 22
Hmong Linguistics 25
Hmong Alphabets 28
Hmong Dictionaries 29

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Preliminaries

This Guide is the fourth of the series that the National Indochinese Clearinghouse is publishing on the Hmong language and culture. The first, called "The Hmong Language: Sounds and Alphabets," contains general information on the Hmongs, a detailed description of the sound system of the language, and information on its status as an unwritten language. The second, called "The Hmong Language: Sentences, Phrases and Words," is a brief description of Hmong grammar or sentence structure, and a presentation of the sorts of information found in dictionary appendices, e.g. clan names, units of measurement, etc. The third Guide, called "Glimpses of Hmong Culture and History," contains an article on traditional Hmong culture in Laos, and one on the recent history of the Laotian Hmongs.

This bibliography is intended to give you an idea of what has been written about the Hmongs, rather than provide you with available sources for further reference. We didn't plan it that way, but have discovered, in the course of fairly intensive searching for seven months or so, that most of the materials listed here are unavailable. They are either out of print, published in Indochina, or printed in academic journals that have limited distribution.

For the materials that we have been able to find, we have written relatively lengthy annotations; the materials we know about, but haven't found, are listed without annotations. We are grateful to Anne Lomperis, of the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service in New York; to Suzanne Bessac of Missoula, Montana; to G.L. Barney of the Alliance School of Theology and Missions in Nyack, New York; and to Mac Thompson of the U.S. Agency for International Development. They have helped in the compilation of the bibliography in many ways. We also want to thank Sue Tuers of Georgetown University, who spent Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the Spring of 1978 chasing down sources at the Library of Congress; and Earl Young, of the U.S. Department of State, who has lent us materials out of his personal library.

You'll notice that many of the annotations are preceded by a (DA). DA stands for David Andrianoff, who, when he was working for his MA at the State University of New York at Binghamton in the mid-seventies, did a bibliography on the Hmongs of Southeast Asia for an anthropology class. Mr. Andrianoff is now in Thailand, working with refugees in the camps as project coordinator for CAMA Services (the relief branch of the Christian And Missionary Alliance, which is one of the groups that have been working with the Hmongs in Laos for many years). The annotations preceded by a (DA) are either lifted from the 1974 bibliography, or reproduced from a recent letter he sent us. We gratefully acknowledge his help.

In general, we have not listed sources that were published before about 1945. These are nearly all anthropological or missionary accounts of the Hmongs in China; most were published in the Far East. The Lyman dictionary listed in Section L has a fairly complete bibliography of these; in addition, they are cited in the bibliographies of the anthropological and linguistic articles listed in Sections H, I and J.

We have also not listed articles from U.S. newspapers.

You'll undoubtedly notice the alternative spellings of the terms Hmong and Meo. Most of the time, if the people and language are referred to as Miao,

you're dealing with a source on the Hmongs in China; if they are referred to as Meo, you're probably dealing with a source on the Hmongs in Thailand or Laos. The Hmongs in North Vietnam seem to be referred to by both Meo and Miao. There seems to be general agreement that the Hmongs in Thailand and Laos are quite similar in language and culture.

FOR CHILDREN

Cooke, David C. The Tribal People of Thailand. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1972. 71 pp.

(DA) A children's book arranged culturally rather than ethnically, provides a very brief survey of the life and culture of hill tribes in Thailand. Cooke includes photographs and brief discussions of the Meo.

Hamilton-Merritt, Jane. Lahu Wildfire. New York: Scribner's, 1973. 144 pp.

A story for children, with illustrations, relating the adventures of a group of Lahu (an ethnic group that, like the Hmongs, inhabits the higher elevations in Laos) teenagers in raising and selling a secret crop of opium. Their village, having elected not to grow opium poppy crops, is in dire financial trouble, and the boys decide that the money an opium crop would bring to the village is worth the serious consequences of disobeying the village elders. The boys depend on a Hmong friend for seeds, advice and ponies, and there's a brief description of a Hmong village. This is a straightforward presentation of the processes involved in the production of opium, and of the opium-related and general problems faced by the hill tribes.

LeMoine, Jacques. "Meo: Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Burma." In R.B. Clark, ed. Peoples of the Earth, Vol. XI, pp. 92-97. Verona, Italy: Europa Verlag, 1973. (U.S. distribution by the Danbury Press, a division of Grolier Enterprises, Inc.)

The Peoples of the Earth series is a big, beautiful set of reference books typically found in junior high or high school libraries. This chapter on the Hmong has lovely pictures. It sketches the history of the Hmongs and their migrations, and describes the clan system and the social structure of the household; some Hmong customs with regard to marriage, dress and agriculture; and some of the Hmong religious beliefs.

Thomas, Evelyn F. The Story of Laos. Wichita, Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., 1967. 92 pp.

(DA) Includes some discussion of the Hmongs.

Whitelock, Doris. Ying Opens the Door. London: Overseas Missionary Fellowship, 1971. 32 pp.

(DA) A missionary children's story about the life and conversion of a Meo boy.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF HMONG LIFE

Asian Student. "The Meos of Laos." Asian Student, April 24, 1965, p. 5.

Blofeld, John. "Some Hill Tribes of North Thailand (Miaos and Yaos)." Journal of the Siam Society. 43 (1):1-20, 1955.

Department of the Army. Minority Groups in Thailand. Department of the Army Pamphlet #550-107, Ethnographic Study Series. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. 1135 pp.

(DA) This book contains a 115-page summary of Meo culture (pp. 572-687), providing a map of the Meo in Thailand, as well as line drawings of such things as house and village plans, clothing, etc.

de Beauclair, Inez. "Ethnic Groups." In Washington State University's A General Handbook of China, Vol. I. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1956.

Embree, John, and Lillian Dotson. Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven, CT: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1950.

Garrett, W.E. "No Place to Run: The Hmong of Laos." National Geographic,

Vol. 145, No. 1 (January 1974), pp. 78-111.

This is a characteristic National Geographic article, complete with stunning pictures, about "...this proud and independent people hounded by a devastating war they never understood, a war that decimated them, a war that once again made flight their way of life." The article starts out with a brief account of the Hmongs' part in the war in Laos, and a sketch of Hmong cultural history. Then the author tells of his experiences visiting--on foot--isolated Hmong villages: his participation in an animist ceremony; a description of traditional village layout ("we must build every house so you can see a distant mountain from either the front or back door"); an account of a dress-up session for picture-taking purposes; and a discussion of the slash-and-burn agriculture practiced by the Hmongs. Garrett then touches on General Vang Pao's part in recent Hmong history, and discusses the impact the American government and army had on varous aspects of Hmong life, such as the cultivation of opium poppies, schooling for the children, and fighting disease.

Geddes, William. Migrants of the Mountains. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976.

Contains an account of the Blue/Green Hmongs and their migrations.

Halpern, Joel M. Laos Profiles. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Anthropology, Laos Project Paper #18, 1961. 174 pp.

(DA) A compilation of the biographies and contributions of Lao peoples, including Touby Lyfoung, Faydang, and a Meo villager.

Keen, F.G.B. The Meo of North-West Thailand. Wellington, New Zealand: R.E. Owen, Government Printer, 1966. 48 pp.

(DA) This summary of Meo life and culture contains useful discussions of Meo swidden cultivation and Meo-Thai relationships.

Kunstadter, Peter, ed. Southeast Asian Tribes, Minorities, and Nations. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1967. 2 vols., 916 pp.

A collection of articles, arranged by country, on various aspects of ethnic groups and their relationships in Southeast Asia. Articles dealing with the Hmongs are:

Halpern, Joel M. and Peter Kunstadter. "Laos: Introduction" (Vol. I, pp. 233-254). (DA) Summary of the relationships of hill and valley peoples especially in northern Laos.

Barney, G. Linwood. "The Meo of Xieng Khouang Province, Laos" (Vol. I, pp. 271-293). An overall description of the Hmong in the province where

most of the military activity involving them took place. Barney briefly describes the distribution of ethnic groups in the province, and summarizes Hmong-Lao political relationships there. He describes family, clan and village political organization among the Hmongs, and the way they interact with the Lao government. He also describes Hmong economy, with remarks on opium production, livestock, land ownership, and division of labor; material culture; folklore and beliefs; and recent (up to 1965) changes in Hmong culture as a result of political and military upheavals.

Osborne, G.M.T. "Government and the Hill Tribes of Laos" (Vol. I, pp. 259-270). A discussion of the relationships between the Royal Lao Government and the hill tribes, dealing mostly with the displacement of the tribes because of the war, and the problems ensuing therefrom. Osborne says the Lao government tended to ignore most of the hill tribes, but towards the middle 60s began to provide them with supplies and medical attention. He makes several recommendations, one of which (the broadcasting of news, etc., in native languages) was carried out for the Hmongs in the early 70s. Osborne also discusses United States AID programs for the hill tribe refugees in the 60s.

Ward, J. Thomas. "U.S. Aid to Hill Tribe Refugees in Laos" (Vol. I, pp. 295-303). Discusses the programs set up by the U.S. to provide relief to the hill tribe people who had been driven out of the mountains into refugee camps and towns in Laos in the 60s.

McAlister, J.T., Jr. "Mountain Minorities and the Viet Minh: A Key to the Indochina War" (Vol. II, pp. 771-844). (DA) McAlister mentions opium (grown largely by the Meo) as a key factor for both sides in the Viet Minh war.

Manndorf, Hans. "The Hill Tribe Program of the Public Welfare Department, Ministry of Interior, Thailand: Research and Socio-economic Development" (Vol. II, pp. 525-552).

Kandre, Peter. "Autonomy and Integration of Social Systems: The Iu Mien ("Yao" or "Man") Mountain Population and Their Neighbors" (Vol. II, pp. 583-638).

Martin, Frank W. "Up Front." People, August 29, 1977, pp. 18-21.

An article, with photographs, about the Hmong General Vang Pao, and his farm in the Bitterroot Valley near Missoula, Montana. The general's current concerns, as "leader-in-exile" of the Hmongs in the United States, are contrasted with his life in Laos as the "tough guerrilla general who waged a secret war in which no country could admit involvement."

National Geographic. "Southeast Asia." National Geographic, Vol. 142, No. 3 (March, 1971), pp. 296-364.

A big double article on Southeast Asia, with accompanying map (very useful: it shows where the Hmongs have lived) which is available separately. The

articles don't include much on the Hmongs specifically, but give an overall picture.

Part I: "Mosaic of Cultures," by Peter T. White. Gives the history of the migrations into the area from China and India, and the formation of kingdoms between these migrating peoples and those already inhabiting the area, and shows how various wars have shaped the countries that exist today. Discusses village life, and the effect the war had on it.

Part II: "New Light on a Forgotten Past," by W. G. Solheim, II. Detailed descriptions of archeological expeditions in the area, and suggestions that Southeast Asia may have been the "cradle of civilization" rather than the Middle East, and may have influenced the development of China and India rather than vice-versa. Suggestions are supported by domesticated plant life and cast bronze works found in the area which date back before those found in the Middle East.

Reed, Tipawan Truong-Quang. "The Hmong Highlanders and the Lao Lowlanders." Unpub. article (1978), available from the Governor's Center for Asian Assistance, 160 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601. 13 pp.

A comparison of Hmong and Lao cultures, in chart form, with a map showing Xieng Khouang Province, and a short bibliography.

Roux, Henri, and Tran Van Chu. "Quelques minorités ethniques du Nord-Indochine." France-Asia 10: 135-419, 1954.

(DA) A long chapter on the Meo, with a brief glossary.

Shaplen, Robert. "A Reporter at Large: Survivors." The New Yorker, September 5, 1977, pp. 33-66.

An article on the refugee camps in Thailand. Shaplen first discusses the differences between the dispersal of the original refugees in May, 1975, and the later refugee movement, both by sea--the boat cases--and the overland movement into Thailand. He then discusses the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in finding permanent homes for the refugees; he goes into the problems, and outlines the circumstances under which refugees are being allowed into the U.S. Shaplen visited seven of the fourteen refugee camps in Thailand; the bulk of the article is a description of the conditions he found in the camps, and a retelling of stories told him by refugees there: accounts of circumstances under Communist regimes, and escape stories. He also discusses the situation of the "illegal" refugees in Thailand. He ends the article with a discussion of the Indochinese refugee problem in the context of the humanitarian challenge presented by all refugee groups, whatever the politics involved. There are references to the Hmongs throughout the article, in addition to a description of the Hmong camp at Nong Khai.

Vang, Tou-Fu. "The Hmong from Laos." Xeroxed article from The Association for Hmongs. (Write to Mr. Tou-Fu Vang, Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance, 160 North LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601.) 1978. 8 pp.

A brief account of the Hmongs in Laos, especially their involvement in U.S. military activities; information on Hmong resettlement in the U.S.; and information on The Association for Hmongs.

Yang Dao. Les Hmongs du Laos Face Au Développement. Vientiane, Laos: Siao-savath Publishers, 1975. 202 pp.

This book is considered by the Hmong refugees to be the definitive account of the Hmongs in Laos; there might be a copy of it floating aroung in the Hmong community in your area. Yang Dao is the Laotian Hmongs' first Ph.D., and is considered their intellectual leader. This book is basically his Ph.D. thesis; he got his doctorate from the University of Paris in the late 60s. The book deals mainly with Hmong economy: Yang Dao discusses traditional village economy; transitional economy brought on by natural social changes; wartime economy; and projections and suggestions for an overall economic plan that will bridge the gap between traditional Hmong cultural values and the requirements of existence in the present-day world.

THE WAR

Abrams, Arnold. "Laos' Meo Tribesmen: A Nation of Refugees." The New Leader, June 14, 1971. pp. 9-10.

(DA) The social and political effects of the war on the Meo.

Adams, Nina S. And Alfred W. McCoy, eds. Laos: War and Revolution. New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1970.

A collection of articles produced under the auspices of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, an organization

> "founded in 1967 by people concerned professionally and politically with Asia. The Vietnam War originated and escalated amid the silence, and thus, we feel, with the complicity, of the vast majority of Asian specialists in this country. CCAS was formed in order to counter this impression of scholarly approval of the war and related policies."

The thirty articles, each with its own bibliography, are grouped by topic: I, The Setting: The Land and Its People; II, The Historical Development of Modern Laos; III, America in Laos; IV, U.S. Statements on Laos; V, The

Pathet Lao. There's an annotated bibliography at the end. Articles dealing extensively with the Hmong are described separately in various sections of this bibliography, but there are references to them throughout the book.

Branfman, Fred. "Presidential War in Laos, 1964-1970." In Nina S. Adams and Alfred W. McCoy, eds. Laos: War and Revolution. New York: Harper and Row, 1970, pp. 213-280.

Throughout this long article on U.S. involvement in the war in Laos, there are discussions of the Hmong guerrilla army, Hmong population relocation, U.S. aid to the resultant refugees, and the Pathet Lao treatment of the Hmongs.

Branfman, Fred, ed. Voices from the Plain of Jars: Life under an Air War. New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1972. 160 pp.

(DA) After a brief summary of the historical background of the war in Laos and especially in Xieng Khouang, victims of the U.S. bombing discuss their own experiences. Although Branfman does not mention the ethnicity of the informant in each case, the overwhelming majority of these statements seem to be by ethnic Lao.

Burchett, Wilfred G. The Second Indochina War: Cambodia and Laos. New York: International Publishers, 1970. 204 pp.

Burchett's purpose is to show "that what is happening in Cambodia and Laos ...represents a logical extension of policies followed by the U.S.A. in the area from 1954 onwards..." He discusses U.S. involvement in the "clandestine" army.

Chapelier, C. "Plain of Jars: Social Changes under Five Years of Pathet-Lao Administration." Asia Quarterly, No. 1 (1971). See A Guide to Research Materials on Thailand and Laos. Auburn, New York: Asia Library Services, 1977.

Chomsky, Noam. At War With Asia. Essays on Indochina. New York: Vintage Books, 1970. 315 pp.

(DA) In his essay on Laos (pp. 188-258) Chomsky discusses the Meo Clandestine Army.

Dommen, Arthur J. Conflict in Laos: The Politics of Neutralization, Rev. Ed. New York: Praiger Publishers, 1971. 454 pp.

(DA) A journalist observes Meo military involvement on both sides in the struggles in Laos.

Department of the Army. Area Handbook for Laos. DA PAM550-58. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 337 pp.

Contains general information about the Hmong, but more specifically defines their role in the defense of Laos during the past two decades of fighting in Indochina, and their status as of 1971 as refugees as a result of the wars. U.S. relief to the Hmongs began during the early 1950s when they began to move southward into Xieng Khouang province, and, after the 1962 Geneva agreements, the U.S. agreed to finance air transport services to the refugee settlements. Other migrations, and their relationships to military activities, are described.

Fall, Bernard B. Anatomy of a Crisis: The Laotian Crisis of 1960-1961. Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1969. 283 pp

(DA) Extensive coverage of the Meo involvement in the Laotian conflict of 1959 to 1961.

Gettleman, Marvin and Susan, and Lawrence and Carol Kaplan, eds. Conflict in Indo-China: A Reader on the Widening War in Laos and Cambodia. New York: Random House, 1970. 455 pp.

A collection of articles, documents and speeches relevant to the war in Laos and Cambodia. Sections dealing with Laos (Part I, Early Heritage and Colonialism; Part II, Independence and the Geneva Accrods of 1954; Part III, The Struggle for Neutrality in Laos; and Part V, the Furtive War in Laos) don't have much on the Hmongs directly, but are useful especially for their inclusion of primary documents, e.g. President Nixon's speech on Laos, the various government documents with regard to Laotian neutrality, and selections from House and Senate Committee hearings. There are three maps, and a bibliography which leans towards radical sources.

Neo Lao Haksat. Phoukout Stronghold. New Lao Haksat Publications, 1967. 22 pp.

(DA) Account of a battle between the Lao People's Liberation Army [Pathet Lao] and U.S. and Meo forces.

Peter, D. Gareth. "After Geneva: Subverting Laotian Neutrality" in Nina S. Adams and Alfred W. McCoy, Laos: War and Revolution. New York: Harper and Row, 1970, pp. 179-212.

In the course of a discussion of U.S. activity in Laos after 1962, there's an account of the building up of Vang Pao's guerrilla army.

Roy, Jules. The Battle of Dienbienphu. New York: Pyramid Books, 1966. 413 pp.

A long discussion of the famous battle, focussing on similarities between the attitude on the part of the French towards that battle, and attitudes on the part of American military in Saigon in the 60s. The Hmongs had a part in Dienbienphu: 1500 of them were recruited by Col. Trinquier, to move from the Plain of Jars towards Muongson, south of Dienbienphu.

Sanders, S.W. "Laos Report: Gains in a Forgotten War: Team of Americans and Meo Tribesmen," U.S. News and World Report 61 (July 4, 1966): 24-25.

Thee, Marek. Notes of a Witness: Laos and the Second Indochina War. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. 435 pp.

In a discussion of the war in Laos in general, Thee has two sections specifically on the Hmongs: a discussion of the "clandestine" or "irregular" army, headed by General Vang Pao and supplied by the CIA, and a discussion of the marketing of opium and its ramifications vis-a-vis the Hmongs, the U.S., the Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese.

Time. "Fighting Tribe," Time 78 (July 7, 1961): 21-22.

(DA) Significance of the Meo to Laos' political situation.

HMONG RELATIONSHIPS WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS

Burchett, W.G. The Furtive War: The U.S. in Laos and Vietnam. New York: International Publishers Co., Inc., 1963.

The Pathet Lao side of the war.

Burchett, W.G. Mekong Upstream. Berlin: Seven Seas Publishers, 1959. 289 pp.

(DA) During a visit to Laos and Cambodia Burchett notes the popular support of the Pathet Lao among the Meo. He includes tribal biographies, including Faydang, a Meo official in the Pathet Lao organization.

Charusathiara, Praphas. "Thailand's Hill Tribes," Thailand Journal of Public Administration (January, 1966): 429-438.

(DA) Presenting the Thai government's position with reference to the hill tribes, General Praphas considers the significance of Thailand's hill tribes to her national security, including such topics as the opium problem, tribal citizenship, and land rights.

Cồng Hoạt Dưởng. "Our Nationalities Policy and the Thái-Mèo Autonomous Zone," Viet Nam Advances 3(6): 1-2, 22-24, 1958.

Dinh-dăng-Dinh. The Méo National Minority, North-West Vietnam. Hanoi: Xunhasaba, 1967.

Hafner, James A. "The Pathet Lao and Change in Traditional Economies of the Meo and Kha, 1958-61," Papers of the Michigan Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. 50 (1965) pp. 431-436.

(DA) After a brief survey of Meo and Kha economies Hafner discusses the success of the Pathet Lao and their "total or partial disruption of economic and social structures." He also briefly discusses the effects of dislocation and resettlement.

Halpern, Joel M. "Laos and Her Tribal Problems," Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review 67(10)(December 1960): 59-67.

(DA) A brief historical background to lowland and hill tribes relations. Halpern suggests resettlement, the use of minority languages in schools, the use of interpreters in courts, and the allocation of educational and health facilities to the mountain people on an equitable basis, as possible solutions to the problem of improving relations. To observe the operation of these suggestions (except for the courts) see Ridenour's thesis (1971).

Hinton, Peter, ed. Tribesmen and Peasants in North Thailand. Chiang Mai: Tribal Research Centre, 1969. 117 pp.

(DA) The proceedings of the first symposium of the Tribal Research Centre. Although none of the contributions are specifically about the Meo, several discuss the relations between the hill peoples and the valley government. Especially:

Kunstadter, Peter. "Hill and Valley Populations in Northwestern Thailand," pp. 69-85.

Ruenyete, Suwan. "Development and Welfare for the Hill Tribes in Thailand," pp. 12-14. (Ruenyete, Director-General of the Thai Government's Department

of Public Welfare (the department directly responsible for the hill tribes) states the government's policy regarding the hill tribes.)

Kales, Dale. "The Refugees of Laos," The Nation (January 26, 1970): 76-77.

Kaufman, Howard K. "Meo and Black Thais Pose Resettlement Problem for Laotian Authorities." Proceedings of the Ninth Pacific Science Congress, 1957.

Marks, Thomas A. The Meo Hill Tribe Problem in North Thailand. Asian Survey 13(10) (1973): pp. 929-944.

A discussion of the problem of infiltration of the hill tribes in Thailand by Communist agents, and the efforts--mostly military, and nearly always ineffectual--on the part of the Thai government to stop such infiltration.

Phoumi Vongvichit. Laos and the Victorious Struggle of the Lao People Against U.S. Neo-Colonialism. Neo Lao Hak Xat Publications, 1969.

The Neo Lao Hak Xat are the Pathet Lao; this is a basic presentation of Pathet Lao politics.

Ridenour, George Allen. Rural Development in Laos and Governmental Relationships with the Meo Ethnic Minority. Unpub. MA thesis, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York).

(DA) Ridenour discusses Meo-lowland Lao relationships, focussing on localities; specifically intersystem linkages between the Royal Lao Government and the Meo localities.

Scott, Peter Dale. "Laos: The Story Nixon Won't Tell," New York Review of Books 14 (April 9, 1970): 35-41.

(DA) In his analysis of President Nixon's March 6, 1970 address, Scott discusses the CIA support of the Meo Clandestine Army.

Stevenson, Charles A. The End of Nowhere: American Policy Toward Laos Since 1954. Boston: Beacon Press, 1972. 367 pp.

A discussion of U.S. policy makers' decisions with regard to Laos, including the reasons behind their support of the Hmongs.

MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK

Andrianoff, David I. Hmong Retribalization. Unpub. MA Thesis, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1976.

(DA) ...Making use of various mission documents and of interviews with two key Hmong Christian leaders, I analyze and discuss the conversion and early Chrisitan history of the Hmong in Xieng Khouang, applying the anthropological ethnic boundary and retribalization models.

Ballard, Jerry. "Mountain People on the Run," World Vision 16(6), 1972, pp. 4-6.

A description of relief operations carried on by World Vision, one of the voluntary agencies through whom the U.S. provided relief to Hmongs caught in the war in Laos.

Barney, G.L. Christianity: Innovation in Meo Culture. A Case Study in Missionization. Unpub. MA thesis, University of Minnesota, 1957. 100 pp.

A study of mission work in the context of the native culture involved. The second chapter of this thesis is the basis of the article on traditional Hmong culture appearing in this Guide.

Kuhn, Isobel. Ascent to the Tribes. Chicago: Moody Press, 1956. 315 pp.

(DA) Autobiographical account of missionary work among the Meo and Yeo in northern Thailand.

Lewallen, John. "The Reluctant Counterinsurgents: International Voluntary Services in Laos," in Nina S. Adams and Alfred W. McCoy, eds. Laos: War and Revolution. New York: Harper and Row, 1970, pp. 357-371.

The IVS is a non-profit corporation for sending volunteers overseas. IVS volunteers--"Pop" Buell was one--worked in Laos--and among the Hmongs--throughout the war, through contracts with the U.S. aid programs ICA and AID. This article discusses the participation of IVS volunteers in AID programs.

Pierson, Ch. L. and Yves Bertrais, O.M.I. Projet d'animation rurale en milieu montagnard Hmong, Mission Catholique, Vientiane, Centre d'Apostolat Hmong, 1969.

Still, Arthur D. Notes on Minority Policies in Laos. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1970.

U.S. Congress, 89th, 1st Session. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees. Refugee Problems in South Vietnam and Laos (Hearings, 13 July-30 September 1965). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1965.

U.S. Congress, 89th, 1st Session. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees. Refugees from Communism in Asia. Senate Report No. 59. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1965.

U.S. Congress, 91st, 2nd Session. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees. Refugee and Civilian War Casualty Problems in Laos and Cambodia. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970.

_____. Refugee and Civilian War Casualty Problems in Indochina. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970.

U.S. Congress, 92nd, 1st Session. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees. War-related Civilian Problems in Indochina. Part I: Laos and Cambodia. Part II: Laos and Cambodia (Hearings). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971.

Vân Trong. "What an Interesting Time It Is, the Maiden Age!" Vietnam Youth 47 (February, 1960): 7-9.

(DA) A young girl from the Tonkin delta goes to teach in the Thai-Meo autonomous zone of North Viet Nam.

Wiens, Harold J. China's March Toward the Tropics. Hamden, Conn: The Shoe String Press, 1954.

(DA) A detailed classification of the non-Chinese peoples of southwestern China. Using Chinese sources Wiens discusses China's historical relations with these ethnic minorities, their twentieth century conditions, and their southward migration into Southeast Asia.

Schanche, Don A. "American Hero," Saturday Evening Post, June 2, 1962, pp. 91-95.

An article on Edgar "Pop" Buell. See the following annotation.

Schanche, Don A. Mister Pop. New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1970. 310 pp.

An account of Edgar "Tan Pop" Buell, a retired Indiana farmer who spent years working primarily for the Hmongs in Laos, first as a volunteer for the International Voluntary Services, then as a U.S. AID staff member. The book describes his activities in Laos from 1960 to 1969, and his almost single-handed setting up of the refugee relief program for Hmongs and other minorities in Laos. The book--while a bit casual about accuracy in details--paints a vivid picture of Hmong village life and of Vang Pao and his army.

Scheuzger, Otto. The New Trail. London: China Inland Mission, 1964.

(DA) Missionary work among the Meo in north Thailand, with ethnographic data and information about Meo mythology.

Smalley, William A. "The Gospel and the Cultures of Laos," Practical Anthropology, Vol. III No. 3 (1956).

OPIUM

Cooper, Robert George. Social Change Among H'mong (Meo) Opium Producers of Northwest Thailand. Unpub. Ph.D. thesis, University of Hull, 1976.

Feingold, David. "Opium and Politics in Laos," in Nina S. Adams and Alfred W. McCoy, eds. Laos: War and Revolution. New York: Harper and Row, 1971, pp. 322-339.

An article describing the opium trade in Southeast Asia: what opium is, who grows it and how, what role it played in the economy of Laos, and how it figured in the war.

Gua, Bo. "Opium, Bombs and Trees: The Future of the H'mong Tribesmen in Northern Thailand," Journal of Contemporary Asia 5(1), 1975, pp. 70-81. See A Guide to Research Materials on Thailand and Laos. Auburn, New York: Asia Library Services, 1977.

Lamour, Catherine and Michel R. Lamberti. The International Connection: Opium from Growers to Pushers. Tr. from the French by Peter and Betty Ross. New York: Pantheon Books, 1974.

A general description of the trafficking of heroin, from its production in several parts of the world, through middlemen and refining processes. The eighth chapter, "Laos, The Dwindling Kingdom," treats opium poppy production by the Hmongs, and talks of the effect of the war in reducing the amount of opium. The chapter quotes Touby Lyfoung and Vang Pao on the subject, and discusses refugee relief operations carried on by American agencies in Laos.

McCoy, Alfred W. The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia. New York: Harper and Row, 1972. 464 pp.

(DA) The intrigue and political dealings surrounding opium grown by the Meo in Southeast Asia. McCoy provides biographical and ethnological information about the Meo.

New Yorker. "Notes and Comments," The New Yorker 46(8): 31.

Comments on CIA financial support of opium-producing Hmongs.

Saihoo, Patya. "The Hill Tribes of Northern Thailand and the Opium Problem," Bulletin on Narcotics 15(2): 35-45.

(DA) Effort by the Thai government to control opium production. Saihoo, a Thai anthropologist, includes information about tribal life.

Scott, Peter Dale. "Heroin Traffic," Earth (March, 1972): 35-42.

Sparrow, Gerald. Opium Venture. London: Robert Hale, 1957.

(DA) The author's adventures with opium traders in northern Burma, Thailand, and Laos.

FICTION

Downs, Hunton. The Opium Strategem. New York: Bantam Books, 1973.

(DA) A spy novel about the involvement of the U.S. Army, CIA, U.S. Embassy, Kuomintang, Mafia and other interested parties, as well as the Meo, in opium profiteering.

Larteguy, Jean. The Bronze Drums. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1967.

(DA) Novel dealing with conspiracy and Laotian politics, including the Meo role.

Moore, Robin. The Green Berets. New York: Avon Books, 1965.

Chapter 6, "Home to Nanette," is a fictional account of a U.S. Army Special Forces officer assigned to live in a Hmong village and train the village men as guerrilla fighters.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Barney, G.L. "The Meo of Xieng Khouang Province." Laos Project Paper #13. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Anthropology, 1961.

Chapters II and III of Barney's thesis, which is annotated in the section on missionary work.

Bernatzik, Hugo. Akha and Miao. Alois Nagler, translator. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) Press, 1970. 772 pp.

(DA) The best ethnographic monograph available in English on the Meo is based on field work undertaken in Thailand in 1936-1937. It was originally published in German in 1947, translated for the Human Relations Area Files in 1956; and the 1970 edition was reprinted directly from the HRAF files, retaining the original (German) page notations as well as the HRAF system of annotation. Although Bernatzik makes liberal use of published material on the Meo, he also uses his ethnographic field notes extensively. This information he uses to compare Meo in Thailand with earlier statements about the Meo. The book contains many specificities, charts, photographs, line drawings and legends and stories which Bernatzik collected. Bernatzik provides ethnographic description with little attempt at theoretical analysis. His concluding chapter (Chapter 3: "Cultural Change and Colonial-Ethnological Problems among the Mountain Peoples in Thailand") is his theoretical contribution.

Bhikkhu, Dhamaraso and Virojano Bhikkhu. The Historical Background and Tradition of the Meo. Bangkok: Suksa Sampaan Ltd., Part, 1977.

(DA) A superficial "account of the life and customs of the Meo hill tribe," by two Thai Buddhist monks who spent six years living and working with the Hmong. In spite of the title, the book contains virtually nothing about Hmong history.

de Beauclair, Inez. "A Miao Tribe of Southeast Kweichow and its Cultural Configuration." Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica 10: 127-199, 1960.

Embree, John, and William L. Thomas, Jr. Ethnic Groups of Northern Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, 1950.

(DA) Classification of ethnic groups based on linguistic criteria. [Includes map and gazetteer.]

Halpern, Joel M. Economy and Society in Laos: A Brief Survey. Monograph Series No. 5. New Haven: Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies. 225 pp.

(DA) Halpern discusses ethnic diversity, origins, migration, and distribution, as well as Lao-tribal interdependence (in economic terms) and a comparison of padi and swidden cultivation in Laos.

_____. "Geographic, Demographic and Ethnic Background on Laos." Laos Project Paper #4. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Anthropology, 1961. 19 pp.

(DA) ...deals with ethnic relations, migrations, and distribution.

Hanks, Lucien M., Jane R. Hanks, and Lauriston Sharp, eds. Ethnographic Notes on Northern Thailand. Ithaca: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper No. 58, 1965. 96 pp.

(DA) A collection of twelve essays on the life of hill tribal communities, including the Meo.

LeBar, Frank M., Gerald C. Hickey, and John K. Musgrave. Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1964. Miao-Yao chapter, pp. 63-93.

Survey article on the Hmongs. After an introductory sketch of the different sub-groups of Hmongs, the article deals with the Hmongs in South

China, the Indochina Hmongs, then the Hmongs in Thailand. The cultural characteristics of each group are briefly mentioned, with the section on the South China Hmongs the most extensive.

Lemoine, Jacques. Un Village Hmong Vert du Haut Laos. Paris: Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, 1972.

(DA) Being the only book-length village study of the Hmong, this book is an excellent anthropological source book, providing an abundance of primary data.

Lin Yueh-hua. "The Miao-Man Peoples of Kweichou," The Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. 5(3-4): 261-345, 1941.

(DA) An annotated translation of a nineteenth century Chinese history of tribes in southwestern China, including an addendum about their customs from other sources.

Morechand, Guy. "Notes Démographiques sur un Canton Méo Blanc du Pays Tai," Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises. 27(3): 355-361, 1952.

Mottaeng, Yang. Prawat Khong Chao Mong (Maeo)/History of the Hmong (Meo)/. Bangkok: Odean Store Press, 1977.

(DA) In marked contrast to the English-language book with a similar title by two monks (Bhikkhu and Bhikkhu), this Thai-language book does discuss the history of the Hmong. After a lengthy discussion of Hmong beginnings in China and relations with the Chinese, Yang follows the Hmong as they migrate to Vietnam, then Laos, and finally Thailand.

Ruey Yih-Fu. "The Miao: Their Origin and Southward Migration." In Second Biennial Conference Proceedings. Taipei: International Association of Historians of Asia, 1962. pp. 179-190.

Shiratori, Y. "Concerning the Racial and Cultural Relation of the Miao." In VIe Congrés International des Sciences Anthropologiques (Paris, 1960), Tome I: Ethnologie. Paris: Musée de l'Homme. pp. 281-284.

Savina, F.M. Histoire des Miao. Hong Kong: Imprimerie de la Société du Missions-Étrangères, 1930.

(DA) This book...provides an excellent source for Hmong history. Although Savina does start out with what might be called at best "mere speculation" about the prehistory and early migrations, even this makes interesting reading; and he does eventually get down to more serious history.

Stübel, Hans. "Ein Dorf der Ta-Hua Miao in Yünnan," Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft fur Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 37:7-42, 1954.

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF HMONG CULTURE

Bourotte, Bernard. "Mariages et funérailles chez les Mèo Blancs de la région de Nong Het (Tran-Ninh)," Bulletin de l'Institute pour l'Étude de l'Homme 6:33-57, 1943. (Hanoi)

Nong Het, or Tran-Ninh, is a region in Laos close to the Plain of Jars. Bourotte's article is a detailed description of White Hmong ceremonies associated with courtship, marriages and funerals.

Chindsri, Nusit. The Religion of the Hmong Njua. Bangkok: The Siam Society, n.d.

(DA) A thorough survey of the religion of the Blue Hmong in northern Thailand, discussing in detail their cosmology, communication with the supernatural, life cycle ceremonies and belief relating to social cohesion, and "the effect of the religious beliefs on economic situation." Besides many useful diagrams and line-drawings, Chindsri provides translations of two Hmong prayers and nineteen Hmong folktales which he collected in his research.

Cresson, and R. Jeannin. "La Toile Mèo," Bulletin de l'Institut pour l'Étude de l'Homme 6:435-447, 1943. (Hanoi)

A detailed description of the process Hmong women go through to make the material for their skirts, and other clothing. (Ask if any of the women in the Hmong community in your area brought a skirt with them--they're fascinating pieces of engineering!) Hemp is cultivated, collected and treated--a long process! It is then stretched by hand rather than spun with a spindle and then twisted. For this latter process an ingenious instrument made of wood or bamboo is used. The hemp is then boiled in beeswax to make it more pliable and bleached in the sun. The women then weave it. The different patterns of weave are described. The material is given a luster by placing it on a flat stone and rolling a smooth, even piece of wood over it. Skirts are decorated either through a batik

process or embroidery. Meo women spend most of their free time making these clothes for themselves, say the authors; they are rarely made commercially available. The authors are obviously fascinated with what they call this "mad" process. They add descriptions of Hmong houses, women working and children playing--bare-bottomed but wearing turbans. They conclude with an admonition to western women, which we have translated for your edification: "Don't you think, ladies, in these days of self-sufficiency, that the Hmong women give you an example...of having a charming traditional costume...rather than the insipid knitted fabrics or bourgeois crochets?"

Graham, David Crockett. Songs and Stories of the Ch'uan Miao. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 123(1), 1954. 336 pp.

A collection and translation of songs and stories of one of the Hmong tribes in China. Graham published numerous articles on the Ch'uan Miao, starting in the early twenties. This particular collection includes a description of cultural characteristics.

Halpern, Joel M. "Laotian Agricultural Statistics." Laos Project Paper #9. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Anthropology, 1961.

(DA) Halpern includes statistics comparing padi and swidden rice cultivation, and a comparison of the various cultivation methods of the Meo (Table 5). By now, however, most of Halpern's statistical information about Meo cultivation is outdated.

Lyman, Thomas A. "Green Miao Agricultural Terms," Asia Aakhanee, Southeast Asian Survey 1:3 (September, 1969), pp. 42-47.

_____. "Green Miao (Meo) Spirit-Ceremonies," Ethnologica (Neue Folge) 4:1-28, 1968.

_____. "Miao Slash-and-Burn Agriculture," Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale et de Botanique Appliquée. 16:6-7-8: pp. 251-283, 1969.

_____. "The Weaving Techniques of the Green Miao." Ethnos 27: 35-39, 1962.

Mark, Lindy Li. "Patrilineal Cross-Cousin Marriage Among the Magpie Miao: Preferential or Prescriptive," American Anthropologist 69(1): 55-62, 1967.

Morechand, Guy. "Le Chamanisme des Hmong," Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient 54:53-295, 1968.

A detailed description of the religious beliefs of the Hmongs in Indochina.

Morechand, Guy. Economic Factors in the Social Change Among Some Mountain Tribes in Northern Laos and in Viet Nam. Tokyo: Transactions of the Asiatic Society, 1961.

Ruey, Yih-Fu. "The Magpie Miao of Southern Szechuan," In G.P. Murdock, ec. Social Structure in Southeast Asia. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1960. pp. 143-157.

The article begins with a brief account of the distribution of the Miao in China. The author then describes the culture of a particular group called Hmong Ntsu, or the Magpie Miao. The bulk of the article is a listing and technical description of the kinship terms used by these Hmongs. The author hypothesizes that "...the Miao may once have had a social system characterized by bilateral descent, either an independent nuclear or a stem type of family organization, a kinship system of generation type, and possibly a neolocal rule of residence. Overwhelmingly the most important factor in bringing about modifications in such a system must have been the long contact with and penetration by the Han Chinese..."

Vidal, Jules. "Noms vernaculaires de plantes (Lao, Mèo, Kha) en usage au Laos," Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient 49(2): 560-62, 1969.

Vidal, J.E. and Jacques Lemoine. "Contribution a l'Ethnobotanique des Hmong du Laos," Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale et de Botanique Appliquée, Vol. 18 (1, 2, 3, 4), 1970.

Walker, Anthony R., ed. Farmers in the Hills: Ethnographic Notes On the Upland Peoples of Northern Thailand. Penang: Penerbit Universiti Sains Malaysia, 1975.

(DA) Included in these "Data Papers in Social Anthropology" are:

Jaafar, Syed Jamal, "The Meo People: An Introduction," pp. 61-72. A summary of Hmong culture from much of the available literature.

Walker, Anthony R. "Two Blue Meo Communities in North Thailand," pp. 73-79. Walker adds little that is new to previous studies of the Phapuchom and Pa Khia communities by Dughton, Imong and Keen, which Walker summarizes.

Beng, Tan Chee, "Meo Death Customs," pp. 81-84. Largely quotes and summary of the literature on Hmong death customs, with some discussion of mourning rites in the Pa Khia Hmong community in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand.

HMONG LINGUISTICS

Barney, G.L. and W.A. Smalley. Reports on Meo. Unpublished mimeographed notes, 1951-1953.

These three reports are progress reports on the phonemic and tagmemic analysis of Hmong carried on by the authors, and an on-the-spot account of the development of the Romanized Popular Alphabet. The first two reports deal with the phonemic analysis which is ultimately presented in Smalley's Phonemes and Orthography annotated below. The third deals with the development of the RPA (we have quoted extensively from it in our Guide "The Hmong Language: Sounds and Alphabets"), presents a tentative tagmemic analysis of word classes, and gives a short text, the sentences of which are analyzed into immediate constituents.

Benedict, Paul K. "Languages and Literatures of Indochina," Far Eastern Quarterly 6:379-389, 1947.

A basic survey article of what languages are spoken where in Indochina, and what families they all belong to. Additional comments on alphabets and literatures of the various languages.

Chang, K'un. "On the Tone System of the Miao-Yao Languages," Language 39(3), pp. 374-378, 1953.

Chang discusses the tone systems of dialects of Hmong spoken in China. He presents evidence to support the hypothesis that Miao originally had only four tones, instead of the eight that many of the dialects now have. He suggests that Miao started out with voiced, voiceless and voiceless aspirated series of initial consonants, and that what used to be voiced stops occurring with the four tones are now voiceless stops occurring with four additional tones.

Chang, K'un. "The Phonemic System of the Yi Miao Dialect," Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica 29:11-19, 1957.

Downer, G.B. "Chinese, Thai and Miao-Yao." In H.L. Shorts, ed. Linguistic Comparison in South East Asia and the Pacific. London: University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, 1963. pp. 133-139.

Downer, G.B. "Tone Change and Tone Shift in White Miao," Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) 30(3): 589-599, 1967.

Haudricourt, André G. "Bipartition et Tripartition Dans Les Systemes De Tons," Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, 56:163-180, 1961.

Haudricourt, A.G. "Introduction a la Phonologie Historique des langues Miao-Yao," Bulletin de l'École française de'Extrême-Orient 44(2):555-576, 1951.

A comparative phonology of several of the languages that make up the Miao-Yao language family, with lots of examples. Haudricourt pays special attention to comparison of final consonants or lack thereof, initial consonants and clusters and their relationship to tones, and to the tone systems themselves.

Kwan, Julia Chin. A Phonology of a Black Miao Dialect. Unpub. thesis, U. of Washington, 1966.

Lyman, Thomas A. "The Generic Designator kua in Green Miao," T'oung Pao 49, 1-2:96-100, 1961.

Purnell, Herbert C., Jr. Toward a Reconstruction of Proto Miao-Yao. Unpub. Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1970.

Purnell, Herbert. "Toward Contrastive Analyses Between Thai and Hill Tribe Languages: Some Phonetic Data." In J.G. Harris and Richard B. Noss, eds. Tai Phonetics and Phonology. Bangkok: Central Institute of English Language, Mihadol University, 1972. pp. 113-130.

Gives brief phonemic descriptions of Standard Thai and eight of the languages spoken by minorities in Thailand, one of them Hmong. (The analysis of Hmong is Barney's and Smalley's, which is more extensively presented in Smalley's Phonemes and Orthography annotated below.) The author concludes with the suggestion that teachers need to be made aware of the differences and similarities between Thai and the hill tribe languages.

Purnell, Herbert, ed. Miao and Yao Linguistic Studies. Southeast Asia Program Data Paper #88. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1972.

A collection of articles written by various Chinese linguists, translated into English by Chang Yu-hung and Chu Kwo-ray. Papers dealing with Hmong are:

"A Brief Description of the Miao Language," by the Miao Language Team, Division of Minority Languages, Institute of Races, Chinese Academy of Sciences. (This is a survey article, with brief descriptions of phonology and syntax, as well as an account of geographical distribution and dialects. The article is probably of most use in that it gives a clear picture between the lines of the Chinese attitude towards the Hmongs.)

"A Preliminary Comparison of the Phonology of the Miao Dialects in Southeastern Kweichow," by Ma Hsueh-liang and T'ai Ch'ang-hou.

"Chinese Loanwords in Miao," by Ying Lin.

"Some Problems Concerning Initials and Tones in the Miao Languages," by Li Yung-sui, Ch'en K'o-chung and Ch'en Ch'i-kuang.

"The Classifier in the Wei Ning Dialect of the Miao Language in Kweichow," by Wang Fu-shih.

"A Preliminary Study of Descriptive Words in the Miao Language of Eastern Kweichow," by Ts'ao Ts'ui-yun.

"Four-syllable Coordinative Constructions in the Miao Language of Eastern Kweichow," by P'an Yuan-en and Ts'ao Ts'ui-yun.

"A Miao Secret Language," by Ai Ch'ing.

"A Comment on 'A Miao Secret Language'," by Chu T'ing.

Shafer, Robert. "Classification of the Sino-Tibetan Languages," Word 2(1): 94-111, 1955.

Smalley, William A. "The Problems of Consonants and Tone: Hmong (Meo, Miao)," Chapter IV of Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand. Pacific Linguistics Series C, No. 43. Canberra, Australia: Linguistic Circle of Canberra, 1976. pp. 85-123.

The purpose of the book in general is to present and deal with the problems involved in developing alphabets for unwritten languages like Hmong. This fourth chapter was written to show how the problem of representing the consonants and tones of Hmong has been approached by those who have developed Roman-based and Thai-based alphabets for Hmong. In the process of doing so, Smalley presents a detailed phonemic analysis of the sound system of Hmong. He first lists the various names of the various dialects, and gives a brief historical sketch of the development of the Roman-based and Thai-based alphabets for, and linguistic work done on, Hmong. Then he presents each of the sounds of Hmong, pointing out differences in pronunciation between the White and Blue/Green dialects. Numerous examples are given in

phonemic transcription (using more or less standard Pike-Nida-SIL symbols), phonetic transcription, and both the RPA and the Thai-based alphabet. He then discusses the development of the RPA, justifying decisions made with regard to differences in pronunciation between the dialects, and presents the pros and cons of the Thai-based alphabet. The article ends with a sample text, given in phonemic transcription, the RPA, the Thai-based alphabet, literal translation and finally in free translation.

Whitelock, Doris A. White Meo Language Lessons. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Overseas Missionary Fellowship (mimeo), 1966-68.

HMONG ALPHABETS

Hermsdorf, Thomas. "Correspondences Between Two Miao (Meo) Orthographies," Asia Aakhanee: Southeast Asian Survey 1(5) (November, 1969), pp. 64-65.

Lemoine, Jacques. "Les Écritures du Hmong," Bulletin des Amis du Royaume Lao 7-8:123-165, 1972.

Lyfoung, Lysao. "Let Us Keep the Latin Alphabet for Hmong Writing and Being Ardent in Learning the Laotian Language According to the Constitution," Vientiane News, January 20, 1974.

The Latin alphabet Lysao is referring to is the RPA, which the Hmong Literature Committee wanted the Lao government to recognize as the official Hmong alphabet in Laos.

Ma, Hsueh Liang. "A Script for the Miao People," China Reconstructs 6/7:28-30, 1957.

A description of the attempts of the Institute of Minority Languages in the Chinese Academy of Sciences to develop a script for the Miao in China. The alphabet they arrived at after comparing dialects is a Roman alphabet, with some symbols borrowed from the International Phonetic Alphabet; it was accepted by representatives of Miao tribes, and plans were at the time of writing underway for the development of literacy programs, newspapers, books and translations of government documents. (Presumably, the titles of the Miao-Chinese dictionaries listed in the dictionary section of this bibliography are in this alphabet.) The author mentions the legend of the Miao's having an ancient alphabet, which got lost when the Miaos crossed a huge river somewhere.

North Vietnamese Ministry of Education. Penhr txuô txuv Hmungz ntour [Primer for writing Hmong]. Hanoi: Ministry of Education, 1960.

Quoc Bac. "A Script for the Meo Minority," Vietnam 10:18-19, 1963.

Smalley, William A. Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand. Pacific Linguistics Series C, No. 43. Canberra, Australia: Linguistic Circle of Canberra, 1976.

Chapter I, "Writing Systems in Thailand's Marginal Languages: History and Policy," and Chapter II, "Bases for Popular Writing Systems," constitute a thorough, non-technical discussion of all the things that have to be thought about in designing an alphabet for a language. While these chapters don't deal with Hmong specifically, they are of great value and interest in that they present a clear picture of what it means to speak an unwritten language. The fourth chapter, which describes alphabets for Hmong, is annotated in the section on linguistic studies.

Vietnam Youth. "A Living Legend: The Meo Alphabet," Vietnam Youth 4 (April 1960):14-16.

(DA) A Romanized Vietnamese script is the logical extension of a Meo legend about an alphabet they once had.

Yv. "Meo Reading Books: Justified?" Vientiane News, May 28, 1972.

DICTIONARIES

Bertrais, Yves. Dictionnaire Hmong (Méo Blanc) - Français. Vientiane: Mission Catholique, 1964.

Fr. Bertrais was in Laos for years, living and working through the Catholic Mission there, with Hmongs in Louang Prabang, Xieng Khouang and Sam Neua; he is now in Thailand, doing linguistic research on Hmong. The dictionary lists Hmong words, and phrases the words occur in, with idiomatic translations into French, but no grammar or pronunciation notes. The words and phrases are written in the RPA; there are about 30,000 entries. There are no appendices, and just a brief introduction outlining the sources of vocabulary and explaining the uses to which the dictionary can be put.

Chinese Linguistic Committee. Hmongb-Shaud jianming cidian, Chuanqiandian fangyan. [Concise Miao-Chinese Dictionary of the Szechuan-Kweichou-Yunnan Dialect]. Kweichou: Guizhou, 1958.

Chinese Linçusitic Committee. Hmub-diel jianming cidian, Qian-fangyan. [Concise Miao-Chinese Dictionary of the East Kweichou Dialect]. Kweichou: Guizhou, 1958.

Heimbach, Ernest E. White Meo - English Dictionary. Data Paper #75, Southeast Asia Program. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1969.

Heimbach worked as a missionary among the White Hmong in Thailand between 1954 and 1963; this dictionary is a compilation of his vocabulary notes. Hmong words, and phrases containing them, are listed, with translations into English. There are some grammatical notes. The entries are in the RPA, and there's a guide to pronunciation in the introduction. The introduction and appendices provide masses of useful and interesting information on the language and everyday life of the Hmongs.

Lyman, Thomas A. Dictionary of Mong Njua. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton, 1974.

Lyman worked as an anthropologist among the Hmongs in northern Thailand in 1949, then from 1962 to 1964, and from 1966 to 1967. This dictionary is a compilation of his vocabulary notes, and is to be followed by a grammar of Mong Njua (Blue/Green Hmong) and a study of Mong Njua ethnography. Intended for linguists and/or anthropologists, the dictionary lists Hmong words and phrases in an alphabet which is a cross between phonetic and phonemic transcription; translations are in idiomatic English, and borrowings from other languages are pointed out. There's a fairly extensive bibliography of linguistic and anthropological work on the Hmongs in the introduction, as well as other information. The appendices contain specialized vocabulary lists, and information on culture.

Savina, F.M. Dictionnaire Miao Tseu-Français. Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient, 16(2), 1916.